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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA**

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT

PLAINTIFF HEREBY PROVIDES NOTICE that Plaintiff JEFFREY BURTON hereby moves the Court for default judgment against Defendant FUNDMERICA, INC. (“Fundmerica”) under Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2) and Local Rule 55.1(c) for violating the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, 47 U.S.C. § 227 (“TCPA”).

The Motion will be based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the Brief in Support of the Motion, and the attached Certificate of Service / Affidavit required by Local Rule 55.1 (c)(1).

Date: March 12, 2020 By: /s/ Mark L. Javitch

Mark L. Javitch
Attorney for Plaintiff
JEFFREY BURTON

BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF DEFAULT JUDGMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

Fundmerica still maintains ongoing business operations, yet it entirely fails to respond to this Court. Fundmerica is openly flouting this Court, federal law and the TCPA. Consumer complaints Plaintiff now requests the Court grant default judgment and award costs and damages.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On March 20, 2019, Plaintiff filed a Complaint alleging violations of the TCPA against Fundmerica. (Dkt. 1). On July 5, 2019, Plaintiff filed its First Amended Complaint. (“FAC”) (Dkt. 23). Plaintiff alleged that Fundmerica called him multiple times using a prerecord voice messages without his consent to advertise its services selling loans. (FAC at ¶¶ 17-25). Fundmerica was served upon its registered agent on March 25, 2019. (Dkt. 11). On May 1, 2019, the Clerk entered a default for failure to respond. (Dkt. 14). On October 29, 2019, Plaintiff moved for default judgment against Fundmerica Inc. (Dkt. 29). On December 20, 2019, the Court denied Plaintiff’s motion for default judgment without prejudice because the damages were not ascertainable. (See Dkt. 31 (“the Court could award such damages if Burton can present affidavits and documentary proof evincing his assessment of how many times he was called.”)). Now before the Court is Plaintiff’s second motion for default judgment against Fundmerica. Although Plaintiff alleged that Fundmerica called him multiple times, Plaintiff only documented one violation and thus submits an affidavit to that effect. *See* Affidavit of Jeffrey Burton (“Burton Aff.”).

III. LEGAL STANDARD

1 In summary, a default judgment under Rule 55 is a two-step process. First, “the party
 2 seeking a default judgment must have the clerk enter the default by submitting the required
 3 proof that the opposing party has failed to plead or otherwise defend” *Fraserside IP*
 4 *L.L.C. v. Youngtek Sols. Ltd.*, 796 F. Supp. 2d 946, 951 (N.D. Iowa 2011) (quoting *Hayek v.*
 5 *Big Bros./Big Sisters of Am.*, 198 F.R.D. 518, 520 (N.D. Iowa 2001)). Second, after the clerk
 6 has entered a default, “the moving party may seek entry of judgment on the default under
 7 either subdivision (b)(1) or (b)(2) of the rule.” *Id.* (quoting *Hayek*, 198 F.R.D. at 520).

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 9 It remains “for the court to consider whether the unchallenged facts constitute a
 10 legitimate cause of action.” *Murray v. Lene*, 595 F.3d 868, 871 (8th Cir. 2010). A plaintiff
 11 requesting default judgment must still prove its damages. *Cutcliff v. Reuter*, 791 F.3d 875, 883
 12 (8th Cir. 2015). It is “appropriate for a district court to enter a default judgment when a party
 13 fails to appropriately respond in a timely manner.” *Marshall v. Baggett*, 616 F.3d 849, 852
 14 (8th Cir. 2010) (citing *Inman v. Am Home Furniture Placement, Inc.*, 120 F.3d 117, 119 (8th
 15 Cir. 1997)). “[W]hen a default judgment is entered, facts alleged in the complaint may not be
 16 later contested.” *Marshall*, 616 F.3d at 852.

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 18 **IV. LEGAL ARGUMENT**

19 This Court has federal question jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
 20 1331 because Plaintiff’s cause of action arises under the TCPA, a federal statute. Plaintiff has
 21 successfully pled at least one violation of the TCPA. A court may award a default judgment
 22 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2) following the entry of default by the
 23 Court Clerk under Rule 55(a). *See* Fed R. Civ. P. 55; Ne. Civ. R. 55.1. The summons and
 24 complaint were served on March 25, 2019. (Dkt. 11). Default was entered by the clerk under
 25 Rule 55(a) on May 1, 2019, when Fundmerica failed to appear in this lawsuit. (Dkt. 14).

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 27 **A. Fundmerica is liable under the TCPA**

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Because Fundmerica failed to defend itself, resulting in the clerk's entry of default, the Court must accept the allegations contained in the Complaint as true. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(b)(6); Angelo Iafrate Const, LLC v. Potashnick Constr., Inc.*, 370 F.3d 715, 722 (8th Cir. 2004) (citing *Taylor v. City of Ballwin*, 859 F.2d 1330, 1333 n. 7 (8th Cir. 1988)); NECivR 7.1(b)(1)(C). As a result of the entry of the order of default against Fundmerica, the following facts must be taken as true in assessing the amount of damages to be assessed against the Defendant:

1. On February 13, 2019 Fundmerica called Plaintiff (FAC, ¶ 15).
2. Fundmerica used a prerecorded voice message advertising its small business loans. (FAC, ¶ 15; Burton Aff., ¶ 4).
3. Fundmerica never obtained Plaintiff's consent prior to calling him. (FAC, ¶ 17; Burton Aff., ¶ 5)).

When a party defaults, the facts alleged in the complaint are deemed admitted and cannot later be contested. *See Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc. v. Wall St. Equity Grp., Inc.*, No. 8:10-CV-365, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 137182, at *7 (D. Neb. Sep. 29, 2014) (citing *Marshall v. Baggett*, 616 F.3d 849, 852 (8th Cir. 2010); *Murray v. Lene*, 595 F.3d 868, 871 (8th Cir. 2010)). In the normal course, the court must consider whether the unchallenged facts constitute a legitimate cause of action. *Id.* at *7-*8. Once the court has determined the plaintiff has stated legitimate causes of action, it must then award appropriate relief to the plaintiff as part of the default judgment. *Id.* at *20-*36.

B. Plaintiff Stated a Valid Cause of Action Against Fundmerica

Congress enacted the TCPA to protect consumers from the proliferation of intrusive telemarketing calls. *Golan v. Veritas Entm't*, 788 F.3d 814, 819 (8th Cir. 2015). The TCPA prohibits “any call (other than a call made . . . with the prior express consent of the called

1 party) using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice . . . to
 2 any telephone number assigned to a . . . cellular telephone service.” *Zean v. Fairview Health*
 3 *Services*, 858 F.3d 520, 523 (8th Cir. 2017); *Veritas*, 788 F.3d at 819; 47 C.F.R. §
 4 64.1200(a)(1)(iii). A person may be directly liable for initiating the call, or if a direct violator
 5 acts as the person’s agent. *Golan v. FreeEats.com*, 930 F.3d 950, 960-61 (8th Cir. 2019).

6 Plaintiff has successfully pled that Fundmerica called Plaintiff on its cell phone (FAC,
 7 ¶¶ 15-16); Plaintiff heard an artificial or prerecorded voice advertising small business loans
 8 (FAC, ¶ 15); Defendant never obtained Plaintiff’s consent prior to calling and thereafter
 9 Defendant refused to remove Plaintiff from its call list. (FAC, ¶¶ 17-18).

10 Upon finding Plaintiff has stated a legitimate cause of action, the Court should award
 11 all remedies to which they are entitled. *Cf. Peter Kiewit*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 137182, at
 12 *20-*36 (awarding compensatory damages, costs and attorney fees, injunctive relief, and
 13 piercing the corporate veil as part of a default judgment order).

14 **C. Fundmerica’s Violations were Willful and Intentional**

15 Fundmerica’s failure to participate in litigation and utter disregard for these
 16 proceedings show that their violations were willful and intentional. Fundmerica’s actions are
 17 prejudicial because other consumers will also have to file costly suits against Fundmerica. A
 18 consumer complaints website shows thirteen (13) similar complaints to the one alleged in this
 19 lawsuit¹ (all receiving prerecorded voicemail messages from Fundmerica). Plaintiff’s counsel
 20 also mailed Fundmerica its first motion for default judgment to its registered agent, but
 21 Fundmerica flouted the proceeding once again. (Dkt. 29, Certificate of Service).

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 27 ¹ <https://www.whycall.me/866-975-8942.html> (Last Accessed March 11, 2020).

D. Plaintiff is entitled to Damages and Costs

As shown above, Fundmerica violated the TCPA. Accordingly, Plaintiff requests the Court award \$500.00 in damages for the one violating call documented by Plaintiff. (Burton Aff., ¶ 4). Further, for the reasons stated herein, Plaintiff requests that the Court find that Fundmerica's violation was knowing and willful and exercise its discretion to treble damages to \$1,500.00 under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C). Lastly, Plaintiff also requests to be awarded its court filing costs of \$500.00.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court grant default judgment and a permanent injunction against Defendants.

Dated: March 12, 2020

Respectfully submitted

MARK L. JAVITCH

By: /s/ Mark L. Javitch .

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JEFFREY BURTON

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
AND
LR 55.1 (c)(1) AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age. I am not a party to this action. I am employed in County of San Mateo, State of California. My business address is Javitch Law Office, 480 S. Ellsworth Ave, San Mateo, California, 94401.

Pursuant to Local Rule 55.1(c)(1) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2), Plaintiff's counsel states that the party against whom the default judgment is requested is (a) not an infant or incompetent person as stated in Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2) and (b) does not meet the other exceptions stated in Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2).

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2), On March 12, 2020, I mailed this document to Defendant's Registered Agent with First Class Mail Tracking Number 92001902416755000150441646.

FUNDMERICA INC.
GOODALL W MCCULLOUGH
3900 BIRCH ST STE 110
NEWPORT BEACH CA 92660

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: March 12, 2020

/s/ Mark L. Javitch

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